

SNOW, Nora E.
Snow-Estes Ancestry
Augusta-929.2/S67sn/v1-2/1939

RICHARD SNOW FAMILY¹

1 RICHARD SNOW², d. Woburn, Mass., May 5, 1677; m. ANIS —³, who survived him.

An extract from "The History of the Family of Benjamin Snow," by O. N. Wilcox, states, "When Richard Snow came to America, or when he was born—if perchance his parents came before his birth—seems to be a matter incapable of exact proof. But the following in its quaint wording is of interest:

"20 November, 1635.

THESE

These under written names are to be transported to the Barbadoes, imbarqued in the Expedition, PETER BLACKLER, M^r. The men have taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacie, and have been

¹ Although in a great many writings the Honour and Title are confused, and frequently put one for the other I rather chuse to mention them distinctly and separately.

The honour of Gloucester was enjoyed by several persons who never had any title of dignity taken from this place; whilst others took their title hence, but were never possessors of the lands which belonged to this barony, which was very great.

What is affirmed of land baronies, that they were divided and subdivided, till at length they were brought to little or nothing, may truly and properly be said of the honour of Gloucester, to which, being a noble seignery or lordship, tho' several others did originally belong, yet was it afterwards greatly reduced, as will appear by the following short account of it.

Buctrick (called also Buthrick) obtained it from Hailward Snow, before the Conquest; but having incurred the hatred of Maud, William the Conqueror's queen, whom, when he was a public ambassador abroad, he had refused to marry, soon after the entrance of the Normans, she revenged the insult, by procuring his imprisonment, and the confiscation of his estate—*Rudder's History of Gloucestershire, England, 1779, p. 91.*

² Barnstaple, Devonshire, England has often been credited as the birthplace of Richard Snow of Woburn, Mass., but much research there has as yet failed to prove the conjecture. Richard Snow of Woburn is given as son of Patrick and Marie (Sweete) Snow(e) of Barnstaple, but their son Richard, bp. Dec. 21, 1605, in 1639 was probably the Richard Snow who signed with an X the administration papers of Patrick's estate, the widow Marie Snow being administrator. Richard Snow m. there, Sept. 29, 1597, Clareuce Davye, and had a son Richard, b. Jan. 9, 1598, of whom there seems to be no further record. A Thomas Davie embarked in the Expedition, Nov. 20, 1635, aged 20, on the same ship as Richard Snowe, and Morrice Davie, 24, was aboard the Amitie, Oct. 13, 1635, bound for St. Christophers; John Davies, 20, sailed Oct. 24, 1635 for Virginia on the Constance.

³ Aynes Gladwell, 16, embarked in the Increase, Apr. 15, 1635, for New England. Annis Barrat, 20, embarked in the Alexander, May 2, 1635, for the Barbadoes, of whom nothing further is definitely known, only as a clue to the identity of Richard Snow's wife.

examined by the Minister of the towne of Gravesend touching their conformitie to the orders and discipline of the Church of England. die and ao. prd.

Richard SNOW Years 28"

Richard Snow was the earliest inhabitant of Woburn, Mass. bearing his name and was taxed there in the Rate for the Country, assessed Sept. 8, 1645, the first tax in Woburn upon record. In 1647-8, land was granted him by the town and on Nov. 19, 1656, he bought a house and twenty acres of land of George Farley, an original inhabitant of Woburn, then recently removed to Billerica; and in the general distribution of common lands and timber, made in 1668, he had a due proportion assigned him in the "fifth Eighth." With Edward Johnson, he witnessed the will of Thomas Fuller regarding his grandchildren, proved Nov. 10, 1656. Middlesex County Court Records, vol. 1:183 says that "In 1659 Richard Snow is dismissed from ordinary trainings in consideration of his insufficiency to bear arms." Although he seemed to have been an industrious, thriving husbandman and to have maintained a respectable rank in society, yet he never attained to any considerable office either in the church or town, perhaps because of not being ambitious of honor and distinction, but probably because of some physical infirmity causing his "insufficiency to bear arms." Apr. 4, 1687, his son Samuel sold to Joseph Carter, "the one half part of my father Richard Snow late of Woburn, his house lot, which half part also contains one "Hovell with a seller in the side hill." His will reads:

"That I Richard Snow of Woubourne in the county of Middlesex in the Massachusetts collony in new england altho weake in body yet perfect in senses do make this my last will and testament to dispose of that little estate the lord hath bestowed on mee; I do make my beloved wife Anis' Snow and my youngest son Zachary Snow to be my Executors. I do bequeath to my eldest son John Snow one parcell of land that his house now standeth one and one parcell of meddow that he hath now in possession: It: to my son James Snow I do bequeath one parcell of land in hungry plain feill halfe my land there that is to say halfe my broke up land from the end of the broke up land to run with a straight line to the swampe and halfe my lott att the Cedar swampe; and one parcell of meadow called hart

* Given as Avis in copy of will, but as Anis in original, as consulted years ago.

hole; and one parcell of meddow in mapple meddow from a point of upland in the meddow with a straight line to the river; and a third part of my devisiion of timber and a third of what is to be layd out: It: to my son Samuell Snow I do bequeath halfe my land joyning to my house and halfe the swampe with all the conveniencyes: and two akers of meddow on the other side of mapple meddow river: and a third part of my devisiion of timber: and a third part of what is to be layd out: and halfe my meddow at Steprocke: and the rest of my land att hungry plain to be equally devided between my son Samuell and my son Zachary: It: I do require that my sons equally do pay to my beloved wife twenty bushells of corne yearly as followeth: five bushells of wheat and five of ry: and five bushells of barley: and five bushells of Indian corne: and the keeping of two coves summer and winter yearly; and foure cords of wood yearly and after my funerall and my legacyes thus bestowed: I make my beloved wife Anis and my son Zachary my executores this 30th. of the eleventh month 1676: unto which we have sett our hands

Witness our hands
 FRANCIS WYMAN
 ALLEN CONVERS
 ZACHARIAH CONVERS
 RICHARD SNOW
 his X mark

Sworn in Court by Francis Wyman and Allen Convers:
as attest J R C

Commonwealth of Massachusetts)
)
 Middlesex ss. Registry of Probate)

A true copy.
Attest, W. E. ROGERS Register."

An Inventory of the Estate of Richard Snow: deceased,
 5th. of May 1677:

Imp:	Dwelling house, barn orchard ten Acres of land	
Item	Nine Acres of Meddow	30 00-00
It:	Seventy five Acres of wood-land	40 00 00
It:	Eleven Acres of Remote land	16 00 00
		50 00-00
It:	Thirteen Acres of plow-land within fence	19 00 00
It:	one pair of oxen	08 00 00
It:	one Cow and an heifer	04 00 00

It:	swine and fowles	01-02-06
It:	yoake, shovel, An. chaine, and forks	00-16-00
It:	Two beds wth. the furniture belonging	06-00-00
It:	Table-cloath napkins	00-06-00
It:	In wearing cloaths	02-05-00
	one chest, and box	00-05-00
	one kettle, pot, scullers	01-10-00
	pot-hooks, tramel, frying-pan, tongs	00-16-00
	warming-pan, fire shovel Gridiron	00-10-00
	Pewter and tin-ware	00-15-00
	Earthen ware	00-03-00
	Dishes spoons milk-trays	00-05-00
	Beer-barrells tubs pailles and other wooden ware	01-00-00
	Two bibles and other sermon books	01-00-00
	Churn, fan, hoghead, meat tub	00-10-00
	bags sives, meal-trough and a wheel	01-00-00
	Chairs table hammer pinders	00-10-00
	Sword and Gun	00-16-00
	bell, siths and tackeling	00-07-00
	In Indian and Rice both Corn and meal	01-06-00
	In meat	00-14-00
		188-16-06

Witness heereof

JOSEPH WRIGHT
SAMUEL CARTER

Sworn in Court by ZECH: SNOW June 19. '77. J R Cl.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts)

Middlesex ss. Registry of Probate)

A true copy.

Attest, W. E. ROGERS Register.

Issue, SNOW, all except 2 eldest b. Woburn, Mass.:

1. JOHN, b. probably about 1620; m. MARY GREEN.
2. ¹⁸¹⁸ James, b. prob. ab. 1622; prob. d. Lancaster, Mass.; m. —.
3. Daniel, b. Feb. 4, 1644; d. July 18, 1646.
4. Samuel, b. May 28, 1647; d. Woburn, Nov. 28, 1717; m. (1) Sarah, dau. John and Hannah (James) Wilson, who d. Woburn,

① no breakdown of his fam. in genealogy

June 15, 1686; (2) Woburn, Aug. 9, 1686, Sarah, dau. John and Joanna Parker, b. Cambridge (now Newton), Mass., Jan. 6, 1660, d. Woburn, Jan. 28, 1695.

5. Zachariah, b. Jan. 29, 1649, prob. d. unm.^{4a}, Woburn, Nov. 28, 1717; wounded in the Narragansett, or Swamp Fight, Dec. 19, 1675.

II JOHN, b. probably about 1640, d. Woburn, Mass., Nov. 25, 1706; m. 1667, MARY, dau. WILLIAM and HANNAH (CARTER) GREEN, b. Charlestown (now Woburn), Mass., Jan. 20, 1644.

Little is known of John Snow's life. However, on June 21, 1672 (acknowledged and recorded June 11, 1673), we find: "I John Snow, of Woburn acknowledge to have received of my uncle Jno. Carter of the same town £34, 6s. 11d. as the full of my wife's portion by her father William Green."

Issue, SNOW, b. Woburn, Mass.:

1. Ensign John, Jr., b. May 13, 1668, d. Hudson, N. H., Mar. 21, 1735; m. Chelmsford, Mass., Feb. 13, 1693, Sarah, dau. Ens. John and Elizabeth (Hildreth) Stevens, of Chelmsford.
2. ZERUBBABEL, b. May 14, 1672; m. JEMIMA CUTLER.
3. Timothy, b. Feb. 16, 1675, d. Woburn, Mar. 4, 1747/8, ae. 74, g.s. (Mar. 11, 1747, V. R.); m. Woburn, Jan. 16, 1706, Lydia, dau. Samuel and Lydia (Bacon) Pierce, b. Woburn, May 25, 1683, d. Woburn, Apr. 27, 1764, ae. 81.
4. Hannah, b. June 6, 1677; m. Woburn, Feb. 6, 1701, John, s. James, Jr. and Lydia (Moore) (Wright) Cutler, b. Cambridge Farms (now Lexington), Mass., Apr. 14, 1675; rem. to Killingly, Conn.
5. Mary, b. Aug. 4, 1680.
6. Ebenezer, b. Oct. 6, 1682, prob. d. unm., Woburn, Feb. 11, 1704.
7. Nathaniel, b. Nov. 17, 1684.

III ZERUBBABEL, b. Woburn, Mass., May 14, 1672, d. Woburn, Mass., Nov. 20, 1733; m. Woburn, Mass., Sept. 22, 1697, JEMIMA,

^{4a} Either a bachelor or childless widower, he died intestate and his estate was distributed among the children of his deceased brothers, John and James, and his brother Samuel.



SNOW

43626 → **R**ICHARD¹ SNOW* was an early resident of Woburn, though not one of the group who signed the "Town Orders" in December, 1640. But before September 8, 1645, he had brought to the town his wife Avis,** as well as their two older sons, JOHN² and James², for on that date he was included in the list of those who were taxed there, in a "rate for the country" (colony tax) which was that town's earliest extant tax list.² He received land from the town² in 1647-8 — perhaps also earlier. His home lay to the west⁴ of the homestead of Joseph² Carter (THOMAS¹).

There is no slightest hint of a derogatory nature found relative to RICHARD¹ or to his family, but on the other hand there is almost nothing of any sort recorded of his life. He evidently took no part in official or public life; no proof is seen of church membership or of the acquirement of freemanship — indeed the vital records even fail to show his death — yet indirect proof is found that he was neither an irreligious nor a careless man, and by careful attention much information about his character may be deduced. As to his religious views, it must be recounted that the General Court had ruled⁵ that when a town lacked a pastor they must not allow preaching by a lay brother without going through the procedure of getting the opinion and approval of the elders of four nearby churches, or the permission of the County Court. This was especially hampering to sparsely settled communities; and in the earliest days of Woburn itself, they tried for about two years before they got their pastor, the Rev. Thomas Carter, who was so well liked. But the Woburn men felt, as to the principle of the matter, that in any given town the church organization which had examined and accepted its own members was in a better position to judge of their qualifications than any outsiders would be. So, though the inhibition did not pertain to these men of Woburn since they already had a pastor, they had the courage of their convictions to a sufficient extent to prepare, impersonally, a very lengthy petition to the General Court, couched in the most deferential terms, but explaining how their opinions differed from the decision of the court. Twenty-nine Woburn men† signed⁵ that petition on August

*As to the origin of this family in England, nothing has been proved, but suggestion has been made³ that possibly a man named Richard Snow who was born¹ in the parish of Barnstaple in co. Devon, England, in 1608, may have been he; and possibly one of this name, aged twenty-eight who on November 20, 1635, received "license to go beyond the seas" along with two hundred and five other men, embarking on the "Expedition" for the Barbadoes,¹ may have been our ancestor. It is well known that frequently emigrants who sailed for the Barbadoes presently continued their journey to New England, and it is a fact that on the "Expedition" there sailed also one William Greene, and that our own RICHARD¹ SNOW and our WILLIAM¹ GREENE both appeared early at Woburn and that members of their families intermarried. These fellow voyagers may have been our ancestors.

**This name has frequently, but erroneously, been printed as "Annis".

†"Others who signed⁵ were FRANCIS¹ KENDALL, JOHN¹ TIDD, and the three Parker brothers Abraham¹, James¹, and John¹, brothers of our JACOB¹.

30, 1653, and RICHARD¹ SNOW was one of them. It required real moral fibre, and a courage of high degree to put one's name to what amounted to a formal criticism of the highest court in the land, for principle's sake alone, and RICHARD¹ possessed those qualities. Incidentally, this petition for a rescinding of the earlier ruling was not granted,⁵ but the document itself has been referred to ever since as the "Woburn Memorial for Christian Liberty" and its signers are called "the bold petitioners."⁵

In the next place, as early as 1642, the very year Woburn was incorporated, the General Court, with careful concern for the religious education of the children and youths of the colony, had passed a law¹⁶ "that all masters of families do once a week (at the least) catechise their children and servants in the grounds and principles of religion", adding that if they are unable to teach thus themselves, the said masters should procure instruction by some one else, so that the young people might be able to answer the questions on the catechism when they were examined by the selectmen or others.¹⁶ This same requirement obtained down through the years. Add to this obligatory religious instruction, the courageous independence of the petition referred to above and the fact that at his death RICHARD¹ SNOW owned two Bibles "and other sermon books"³ and the trend of his character seems fairly well established. He was undoubtedly hard working and thrifty for when one of the original settlers, George¹ Farley, was removing to Billerica, RICHARD¹ on November 19, 1656, was able to buy that man's home and twenty acres of land. This purchase seems to have included Farley's right to the undivided town land for in a distribution of common lands and timber made as late as 1668, RICHARD¹ received a share,² though, as has been stated, he was not an original proprietor. He must have been either ailing or injured in his later life for in 1659 he was dismissed or relieved⁶ from ordinary trainings* "in consideration of his insufficiency to bear arms". So we have the picture of a man of unusual moral courage, of careful attention to military duty, until unknown circumstances prevented, of thoughtful provision for his wife and family as will be shown by his will, with an estate of over £188 at death and with the record of having reared four sons who lived useful, honorable lives. The three older sons married and reared families while his youngest son Zachariah² died without issue, either a bachelor or a widower, for his estate was divided among his brothers, nephews and nieces.³ This Zachariah² was one of the thirteen Woburn men⁷ in Capt. Davenport's Company, with JOHN² CARTER, at the Great Swamp Fight (see Carter, p. 149), was wounded there¹⁵ and endured that dreadful all-night march back to Wickford (see Upham, p. 627) either staggering wearily through the storm or carried by his comrades — according to the location and severity of his wound. Many years later when land grants were being made to survivors or their heirs, a reminder of this service is seen in the fact that a claim was made by the husband of a granddaughter of James³ Snow, nephew of him who served,⁷ and land in Narragansett Township No. 6, later Templeton, Massachusetts, was granted on the record of Zachariah².

RICHARD¹ SNOW died at Woburn³ on or before May 5, 1677, having made his

*"Until 1686 military service in the colony was required¹⁵ of all able bodied men from the age of sixteen upward." "Men of sixty were always found drilling in the ranks and men of seventy-six and even older were active in the ordinary trainings." In England it had been the practice to enlist men in the train band at sixteen and to dismiss them at sixty, and in 1689 that plan came into effect in the colony. The officers often served much later in life.¹⁵

will³ on January 30, 1676. It was witnessed by Francis Wyman, Allen¹ Converse and his son Zachariah² Converse and was probated on June 19, 1677. It made the widow Avis* and son Zachariah² the executors. It gave to JOHN² SNOW "one parcell of land that his house now standeth one and one parcell of meddow that he hath now in possession". It gave land to the three other sons and added:

"I do require that my sons equally do pay to my beloved wife twenty bushells of corne [grain] yearly as followeth; five bushells of wheat and five of ry; and five bushells of barley; and five bushells of Indian corne: and the keeping of two coves summer and winter yearly: and foure cords of wood yearly . . ." ³

The inventory of the estate of RICHARD¹ taken May 5, 1677, showed a valuation⁸ of over £188.

The children of RICHARD¹ and AVIS (—) SNOW, the last three born at Woburn, were^{2,3,6}

- ⁴1818 →
- i. JOHN², see following.
 - ii. James², b. abt. 1642; d. not later than 1711, prob. at Lancaster; m. by 1670-1, and had six children; removed 1704 to Lancaster.
 - iii. Daniel², b. Feb. 4, 1645; d. July 18, 1646.
 - iv. Samuel², b. May 28, 1647; d. at Woburn Nov. 28, 1717; m. 1st by 1669 Sarah Wilson [John and Hannah (James?)]²¹ who d. June 15, 1686; m. 2nd Aug. 9, 1686, Sarah Parker called daughter of John and Joanna Parker of Cambridge.
 - v. Zachariah², b. Mar. 29, 1649; d. at Woburn Apr. 14, 1711.

JOHN² SNOW (*Richard¹*) was born about 1640 at an unknown place and spent his life from early childhood until his death,^{2,6} on November 25, 1706, in Woburn.⁶ He married there by 1667 MARY² GREENE (see Greene, p. 335) and in 1671 had occasion to sign a receipt to her uncle Capt. JOHN² CARTER for her share of her father's estate.⁴ He had received during his father's life, and doubtless at the time of his marriage, land to live upon and meadow and this property was confirmed to him by his father's will³ in January, 1676. He, in common with his three brothers, was bound to provide food and fuel for their mother. Search in published material has revealed no details of the life of JOHN². He, as well as his father, was evidently one of the pioneers who performed their daily work so unobtrusively that it attracted no comment, did not stand out noticeably, yet such men were the back bone of the colony. So the only way we can approximate an understanding of the conditions he faced is through study of the history of Woburn during the period of his life, with the addition of a few incidents.

Apparently the purveying of sensational tales, regardless of authenticity, is not exclusively a modern fault for about 1660 it was reported¹⁷ in England

"That 18 Turksmen of war [on] the 24 of Jan'y 1659-60 landed at a town [referring to Charlestown, mother of Woburn] three miles from Boston, killed 40, took Mr. Sims minister prisoner, wounded him, killed his wife and three of his little children, carried him away with 57 more, burnt the Town, carried them to Argier [Algiers?] their loss amounting to 12,000 pound — the Turk demanding 8,000 pound ransom to be paid within seven months".¹⁷

The only discrepancies¹⁸ in the above tale are that Turkish men of war did not raid or burn Charlestown, the Rev. Symmes and others were not kidnapped, or

*Neither the date of the death of widow Avis nor her identity have been found.

and children signed¹⁹ an agreement as to the disposition of his property. At his death his estate owed £16 to his eldest son John^s and £12 to Timothy^s as though they might have helped to maintain the family. JOHN^s CUTLER signed the agreement in behalf of his wife HANNAH^s. By this document, the widow MARY was to use for life all the household stuff and one-third part of the other movables, housing and lands; John^s was to retain the home and over twenty acres already in his hands on condition that he pay £12 to Timothy^s and £3 to his sister, HANNAH CUTLER. In view of their payment of certain amounts to the other heirs, Zerubbabel^s and Timothy^s were to divide between them, the remainder of the housing and lands, including the widow's third after her death.¹⁹ The description of land includes reference to the Hungry-plain field.

The children of JOHN^s and MARY (GREENE) SNOW all born in Woburn were^{2,3,6,19,22}

- i. John^s, b. May 13, 1668; rec'd. share of est.³ of uncle Zachariah^s; d. at Hudson, N. H.⁹ Mar. 21, 1735, called 68-4-3; m. at Chelmsford Feb. 13, 1693-4, Sarah Stevens [John and Elizabeth (Hildreth)], sister of the man his cousin, Sarah^s (Samuel^s) married.
- ii. Zerubbabel^s, b. May 14, 1672; with Samuel^s Snow he was administrator of estate of Zachariah^s; d. at Woburn Nov. 20, 1733; m. there Sept. 22, 1697, Jemima^s Cutler (JAMES^t).^{10,11}
- iii. Timothy^s, b. Feb. 16, 1674-5; rec'd. share of est.³ of uncle Zachariah^s; d. at Woburn Mar. 4, 1747-8, aged 73-4; m. there Jan. 16, 1705-6, Lydia^t Pierce (Samuel^s, Thomas^s, Thomas^t).¹²
- iv. HANNAH^s, b. June 6, 1677; she rec'd a share of est. of uncle^s Zachariah^s; d. at an unknown date; m. Feb. 6, 1700-1, at Woburn^{3,6,10,11,13} JOHN^s CUTLER (see Cutler, p. 201). It was probably¹⁴ she who m. 2ndly at Killingly Nov. 2, 1736, Deacon Eleazer Bateman.
- v. Mary^s, b. Aug. 4, 1680; unmarried in 1711 when she shared in the estate³ of her uncle Zachariah^s.
- vi. Ebenezer^s, b. Oct. 6, 1682; d. Feb. 11, 1704, prob. unm.
- vii. Nathaniel^s, b. Nov. 17, 1684; shared in the estate³ of his uncle Zachariah^s in 1711.

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died. His farm in Bath was where the Ammonoosuc join the Connecticut.

"He was a member and I believe a graduate of Dartmouth College. He left college soon after the beginning of the war and joined the army under Gen. Sullivan. He was at the battle of Monmouth and other engagements.

"He prepared for college at Londondery, N. H., among the "North of Ireland" people, who had a better school than was elsewhere in his reach.

"He never studied English grammar, but was a fine Greek and Latin scholar. Eleazer Wheelock was President of Dartmouth when Benj. Snow was a member of the college."

WILCOX, Owen N.

History of the family of Benjamin Snow
Augusta-929.2/S67wi/1907

RECORD HISTORY.

In the early spring of 1907 it occurred to the writer to communicate with the New England Historic Genealogical Society, located at Boston, Massachusetts, and make inquiries concerning the "missing links" in Benjamin Snow's family chain and discover, if possible, some *record history* of the early representatives of the family to fill up the defects in the *traditional history*. This was done as a "last chance," before going to print, and with slight hopes of success, but to the writer's unbounded delight, he received from Miss Ella F. Elliott, a New England genealogist, a brief outline of the very facts he wanted, sufficient in extent, however, to enable him by personal examination of the records and files to make up a very complete and satisfactory sketch of the pioneer New England Snows.

It would have been very difficult, however, not only for the writer, but also for the Miss Elliott, above referred to, to have found any traces of the matter sought, had it not been for the publication in the year 1906 of a very imposing two volume history of the town of Plymouth, New Hampshire, the place of Benjamin Snow's birth. This book was the work of Mr. Ezra Stearns, the author of the histories of several New England towns, and other works, and, according to general repute, a very careful, thorough and painstaking genealogist. His Plymouth book is divided into two parts, the first volume being devoted to "narrative" and the second to "genealogical" matter. The first volume contains what is known in *Plymouth* of Benjamin and his forebears—and is especially interesting because of its references to Benjamin's Revolutionary record, which will appear hereinafter—and the second contains the vital statistics of the founders of the family in America, showing it to have had its origin in Woburn, Massachusetts, and to have started with one Richard Snow, a resident there in 1645, the earliest authentic date in the history of the family.

As remarked above, if it had not been for the publication of this interesting and reliable work, the result of Mr. Stearns' years of study of genealogical matters, and intimate acquaintance with New England records, it is hardly probable that any searcher would have stumbled onto the Woburn Snows, for there has never been any tradition in the family of rela-

tionship with that Snow who was the undoubted founder of Benjamin's line—Richard Snow, of Woburn. Even Mr. Stearns' information about this man is in a measure second hand, inasmuch as he *discovered* Richard in Sewall's history of Woburn and then verified the facts there stated from the original records—which the writer of this has likewise done.

RICHARD SNOW, OF WOBURN, FOUNDER OF THE FAMILY OF BENJAMIN SNOW.

When Richard Snow came to America, or when he was born—if perchance his parents came before his birth—seems to be a matter incapable of exact proof.

The family tradition that the founder of that branch of the Snow family in America of which Benjamin was a part, came over in the ship "Anne" in 1623, seems to be completely exploded, as does also the tradition of his being accompanied by a brother named John. A careful examination of the passenger list of the "Anne" shows only one Snow, and that one Nicholas, who married Constance Hopkins, one of the company of the "Mayflower."

Therefore, having established that Benjamin was descended from Richard of Woburn, it remained in order to complete the tale, to discover when Richard came to America. Sewall's History of Woburn, Mass., and Stearns' History of Plymouth, N. H., both of which are elaborate and exhaustive works on the subjects treated, are silent on this point. Stearns' simply says: "Richard Snow was resident in Woburn in 1645," and Sewall's words are: "He was taxed in the Rate for the County, assessed 8 Sept. 1645, which was the first tax in Woburn upon record."

Failing to discover anything upon this point in these books, the writer consulted the two best authorities on the settlers of New England, which are Hotten's "Original Lists" and Drake's "Founders of New England." In the former at page 141, and in the latter at page 113, appears a list of the ship's company of the "Expedition," which sailed from the port of London November 20, 1635, and among the men named is one Richard Snow, whose age was given at the time of sailing as 28 years. The Caption to the list is in the following quaint wording:

20 NOVEMBRIS 1635.

Theis under written names are to be transported to the Barbadoes, imbarqued in the "Expedition," Peter Blackler, Mstr. The Men have taken the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacie. And have been examined by the minister of the Towne of Gravesend touching their Conformitie to the orders and discipline of the Church of England die et Ao prd.

This is the only Richard Snow, who appears to have settled in New England at a time sufficiently early to have become a proprietor in Woburn in 1645, which received its char-

CORRECTION NOTI

The reader will note that on page seven of this book appears the statement that Richard Snow of Woburn died in 1711, and that consequently he could hardly have been one and the same with the Richard Snow of the ship "Expedition." My authority for the date of the death of Richard Snow of Woburn was Sewall's History of Woburn. This date was evidently an error, for Richard died, as I have since learned, on May 5, 1677, leaving a will dated 30 (11) i. e., Nov. 30, 1676, and which was probated June 19, 1677. By this instrument he bequeathed property to his wife Ann, and sons John, James, Samuel and Zachary.

This information effectually removes all the haze and uncertainty respecting Richard Snow's years that appear in this Volume, and the identity of Richard Snow of Woburn with the Richard Snow of the ship "Expedition" becomes not only possible, but quite probable. The compiler hopes that this explanatory note will overcome any false impression which he may have unwittingly created by his printed words, and he feels sure that it will add considerably to the genealogical value of the book.

came over early. *There was also a Richard of Woburn, and Thomas of Boston.*"

Samuel Sewall in his History of Woburn, Massachusetts, speaks of Richard Snow as follows: "Richard Snow was the earliest inhabitant of Woburn bearing his name. He was taxed there in the Rate for the County, assessed 8 Sept. 1645, which was the first tax in Woburn upon Record. In 1647-8 land was granted him by the town. He bought, 19 Nov. 1656, a house and 20 acres of land of George Farley, one of the original inhabitants of Woburn, then recently removed to

tionship with that Snow who was the undoubted ancestor of Benjamin's line—Richard Snow, of Woburn. From Mr. Stearns' information about this man is in a measure second hand, inasmuch as he *discovered* Richard in Sewall's history of Woburn and then verified the facts there stated from the original records—which the writer of this has likewise done.

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This is the only Richard Snow, who appears to have settled in New England at a time sufficiently early to have become a proprietor in Woburn in 1645, which received its charter in 1640, but it is impossible to say with certainty that Richard Snow, of Woburn, and Richard Snow, of the "Expedition," are one and the same person. If it were, then the Benjamin Snow branch of the family was probably settled in 1635, or about 12 years after the Nicholas branch. One difficulty standing in the way of this assumption is the fact that if the two are identical and Richard Snow of the "Expedition" was 28 years old upon the sailing of the ship in 1635, and died in 1711, which we know to be the date of the death of Richard Snow, of Woburn, then the founder of the family must have attained to the ripe old age of 105 years, a circumstance that is possible but hardly probable. To be sure, men sometimes lived to be extremely old in those hard pioneer days, and it may have been the case with Richard, but we can never know. He of the "Expedition" may have been the father of him of Woburn. The records in the New England Historic Genealogical Society are all either originals or transcripts of originals, and are the most complete and reliable in existence, but they throw no light on this subject. The only approach to a hint in the Register of the Society is the following in Vol. 47, page 81: "Nicholas, Anthony and William came over early. *There was also a Richard of Woburn, and Thomas of Boston.*"

Samuel Sewall in his History of Woburn, Massachusetts, speaks of Richard Snow as follows: "Richard Snow was the earliest inhabitant of Woburn bearing his name. He was taxed there in the Rate for the County, assessed 8 Sept. 1645, which was the first tax in Woburn upon Record. In 1647-8 land was granted him by the town. He bought, 10 Nov. 1656, a house and 20 acres of land of George Farley, one of the original inhabitants of Woburn, then recently removed to

Billerica; and in the general distribution of common lands and timber, made in 1668, he had a due proportion assigned him in the "fifth eighth." He seems to have been an industrious, thriving husbandman, and to have maintained a respectable rank in Society; but not being ambitious of honor and distinction, he never attained to any considerable office either in the church or town. He died 9 Nov. 1711.

Besides (1) John and (2) ^①James Snow, sons apparently his, born before he came to Woburn to reside, he had born to him afterwards:

(3) Daniel, b. 5 Feb. 1644-5; died July, 1646.

(4) Samuel, b. 28 May, 1647.

(5) Zechariah, b. 29 March, 1649; was wounded in the Swamp or Narraganset Fight with the Indians, 19 Dec. 1675, and died 14 April, 1711. His (Zechariah's) homestead in Wyman Lane was sold after his death, July 11, 1711, to Benj. Wyman, tanner."

(The story of the Swamp Fight is introduced at this point for the reason that the event is familiar to every American school boy and girl because of the prominence given it in the school histories, and because it seemed to the compiler that it should be a source of pride to those Snow children into whose hands this book may come, to know that they are of the blood of one of those who participated in the bloody fight so many decades ago.)

The following is an account of the Swamp Fight (during King Philip's War) in which Zechariah Snow, Richard's youngest son, participated, taken from Sewall's History of Woburn, together with some account of the share in it of the men of Woburn.

Sewall says: "August 2, 1675, an order came from Edward Rawson, Secretary of the Colony to the Constable of Woburn, 'to impress five able and sufficient horses, well shod and furnisht with bridles and saddles, fit for the service of the County; and bring them to Capt. Davis' house in Boston by eight of the clock in the morning.'" About December 1st, 1675, when preparations were making "for the Narraganset expedition, thirteen soldiers were impressed from Woburn," and among this list of thirteen appears the name of *Zechariah Snow*.

① no break-down of James^t in the genealogy

Continuing, Sewall says: "In addition to the thirteen men, referred to above, as forced into war from Woburn by impressment, this town appears from its Records, from the Records of Hon. John Hull, Esq., Treasurer of the Colony in 1676, and from other reliable authorities, to have furnished for the war forty-five others, who voluntarily enlisted in the service, or who were drafted for it by lot. They were all citizens of the town, or the minor sons of citizens when the war began; were most of them here born and brought up. * * *, and they constituted almost a third part of all the male ratable persons in the town in 1675, who were then in number only 140.

"December 19, 1675, was fought the memorable battle between the English and the Indians, called the Swamp Fight, or Narraganset Fort Fight, from the circumstances of its being fought at a fort in the midst of a swamp in the Narraganset country, within the present bounds of South Kingston, Rhode Island. All of the men enlisted or impressed from Woburn, appear to have taken part in that bloody engagement."

Sewall describes the fight as follows:

"The commissioners of the United Colonies of New England (viz., Massachusetts, Plymouth and Connecticut) having determined in November, 1675, to undertake an expedition in the midst of winter into the enemy's country, they ordered a thousand men to be raised for this service with all possible despatch. * * *

"The whole army, which amounted to 1135 men, English and friendly Indians, was commanded by Major Josiah Winslow, Governor of the Colony of Plymouth. The Massachusetts forces marched from Boston, Dec. 8th, and from Dedham, Dec. 9th, and were joined by those of Plymouth soon after, and by those of Connecticut, Dec. 18th, about evening. After spending that night, which was cold and stormy, in the open air, they moved on at break of day, Dec. 19th, wading through the snow, fourteen or fifteen miles, without either fire to warm them, or respite to take any food, save what they could chew in their march.

"At one o'clock P. M., they arrived at the edge of the swamp, the place of their enemy's retreat, whither they were conducted by Peter, a disaffected Indian, who told them that here they should find Indians enough before night. In the

midst of this swamp, which was large, the Indians had made upon a rising ground of five or six acres, a fort or an enclosure of palisades, surrounded by a hedge of about a rod in thickness.

"The only way by which our forces could venture to attempt an entrance into it, with any chance of safety and success, was over a long tree elevated four or five feet from the ground, and even this had a log house erected over against it, in which many Indians were stationed, ready to defend the passage against all who should approach it. By this passage, the Massachusetts men, who were in advance of the rest upon entering the swamp, made a bold effort to throw themselves into the fort; but two of their captains, Johnson and Davenport, were instantly shot down mortally wounded; the former upon the tree, the latter upon getting within the palisades. And here commenced a long and sharp conflict between the English and Indians. For a considerable time the former were obstinately resisted by the Indians, who fought with a desperate resolution against their assailants, as they attempted an entrance into their fort, or when they had succeeded in throwing themselves into it. But nothing could daunt the English, or repress the ardor of their attack. As fast as one company was driven back, another stood ready to take its place, and to renew its efforts. At length, while the main body of the Connecticut forces (who had been stationed in the rear) were strenuously fighting their way over the tree and before the block house, into the fort, another party passed unobserved to the rear of the fort; and there finding a vacancy in the palisades, they clambered over the high and thick hedge, and, rushing along through the opening, they poured a heavy and well directed fire upon the back of the enemy. And now the Indians, attacked both in front and rear, were gradually compelled to give up resistance, and by one way or another to make their escape from the fort. In the meanwhile, the English fired their wigwams, in which were collected not only their stores of corn for their sustenance during the winter, but also many of their old men, women and children; and then, having completed this work of destruction, they commenced at dusk marching to their headquarters fifteen or sixteen miles off, taking with them their wounded, and the greater part of their dead.

"But who can describe the horrors of that night! The groans of the dying warriors, as they lay thickly strewn on the ground in the fort; the hideous yells of those who escaped, enraged at their defeat, and at the loss of all that was dear to them; the heartrending shrieks of old men, women and children, perishing in the flames of about six hundred wigwams; all concurred to render the scene inexpressibly shocking, and deeply affected, it is said, the hearts of some of the victors themselves. The loss of the Indians by this battle has been differently estimated. According to the confession of one eminent among them, who was afterwards taken in Rhode Island, and put to death in Boston, there fell that day seven hundred warriors; and three hundred were wounded, who subsequently, the most of them, died of their wounds. 'It was supposed,' said Rev. Trumbull, concerning the Indians, 'It was supposed that three hundred warriors were slain, besides many wounded, who afterwards died of their wounds, and with the cold. Nearly the same number were taken, with three hundred women and children. From the number of wigwams in the fort, it is probable that the whole number of the Indians was nearly four thousand. Those who were not killed in battle, or did not perish in the flames, fled to a cedar swamp, where they spent the night without food, fire or covering.' Of the English, 'six brave captains fell in the action, and eighty men were killed or mortally wounded. A hundred and fifty men were wounded, who afterwards recovered.' Many of the wounded died in consequence of their sufferings from the cold, and from the hardships they endured in their long fatiguing march the night after the battle. 'The cold was extreme,' saith Dr. Trumbull, 'and the snow fell so deep that night, that it was difficult the next day for the army to move. Many of the soldiers were frozen, and their limbs exceedingly swollen. Four hundred were disabled and unfit for duty.' Of those returned after the battle from the several companies as dead or wounded, the following six belonged to Woburn, viz.:

"Of Major Samuel Appleton's company, Illa Thatham (or, as the name doubtless should have been recorded, Eliah Tottingham), wounded and left at Rhode Island, January 6, 1675-6.

"Of Capt. Nathaniel Davenport's company, Caleb Simonds, Zechariah Snow and John Baker, wounded.

"Of Capt. Prentice's troop, John Wyman, jr., (son of Lieut. John Wyman), and Nathaniel Richardson, wounded."

FROM SECOND GENERATION.

The parenthesized figures here following indicate the generations, beginning with Richard (1), and also the individual in each generation who was the father of the next succeeding family in Benjamin Snow's line of descent.

(2) JOHN SNOW (Son of Richard and great-grandfather of Benjamin).

JOHN SNOW, referred to heretofore, as being probably a son of Richard Snow (1), born before his father took up his residence in Woburn, had:

- (3) 1. John, b. 13 May, 1668.
2. Zerubbabel, b. 14 May, 1672.
3. Timothy, b. 16 Feb., 1674-5.
4. Hannah, b. 6 June, 1677.
5. Mary, b. 4 Aug., 1680.
6. Ebenezer, b. 6 Oct., 1682; died 11 Feb., 1703-4.
7. Nathaniel, b. 17 Nov., 1684.

(2) JOHN SNOW died 25 Nov., 1706. (No Rec. of birth, etc.)

From this it is apparent that John (2) died five years before his father, Richard, who died Nov. 9, 1711.

FROM THIRD GENERATION.

(3) JOHN SNOW (Son of John (2), and great-grandfather of Benjamin.)

JOHN SNOW, son of John (2), was born at Woburn, May 13, 1668. He was married in 1693 to Sarah Stevens, and had in Woburn the following children:

1. Elizabeth, b. Mar. 18, 1695; d. June 24, 1698.
- (4) 2. Joseph, b. May 6, 1697; d. May 7, 1747.
3. Mary, b. Aug. 13, 1699.

(3) JOHN SNOW probably removed to Chelmsford, Massachusetts, and later to Dunstable.

FROM FOURTH GENERATION.

(4) JOSEPH SNOW (Son of John (3) and grandfather of Benjamin.)

Joseph Snow, son of John (3), was born at Woburn, Massachusetts, May 6, 1697. He settled in the east part of Dunstable, which in 1733 became Nottingham West, and later Hudson. Ensign John Snow and Joseph Snow were taxed in Nottingham West in 1733. Joseph Snow was moderator, 1736, 1739, a selectman 1734, one of the delegates to the General Court of Massachusetts, concerning the incorporation of Naticook, 1734, and a Lieutenant. His wife was Bridget, but a record of his marriage has not been found. He died in Nottingham West, May 7, 1747. Bridget, his widow, came to Plymouth (N. H.) with the younger children, and here died Dec. 3, 1773, aged 73.

The record of birth of four of their children is in Dunstable and also in Hudson record:

1. Bridget, b. July 29, 1719; m. Thomas Nevins.
2. Joseph, b. Mar. 19, 1721.
3. John, b. Jan. 11, 1723.
- (5) 4. Henry, b. Nov. 17, 1725.
5. Sarah, m. James Blodgett.
6. Rebecca, m. Rev. Zebediah Richardson.
7. Elizabeth, m. Edward Evans.
8. Mary, m. James Harvell.

FROM FIFTH GENERATION.

(5) HENRY SNOW (Son of Joseph (4), and father of Benjamin.)

HENRY SNOW, son of Joseph (4), was born (probably in Nottingham West, originally Dunstable) on November 17, 1725. He was a selectman of Nottingham West, 1760, and an ensign. He removed to Plymouth after 1764, where he died May 11, 1770. He married about 1750 Miriam Frost, a widow, but no record of the marriage is extant. After his death, she continued to reside, and was annually taxed in Plymouth until 1791. She died May 13, 1813, and her will was proved July 15, 1814. The record of birth of five children is found in Hudson. A record is not found of the birth of Rebecca, who is named in the will of her mother.

Susanna, b. 20 June, 1725: md. to Benjamin Simonds, jun., 1748. (7) *Nathan*, b. 26 June, 1728. (8) *Ruth*, b. 10 Oct. 1730. Count Rufford's mother. (9) *Abigail*, b. 9 June, 1733; md. to Daniel Reed, jun., about 1754. Mary, wife of Lieut. James Simonds, died 9 March, 1762, "in her seventy-fourth year." [Gravestone.] Should be *seventy-third* year. Lieut. James Simonds died 30 July, 1775, in his 89th year.

[Precinct Ch. Rec. of Marriages, and Wob. Rec. of Births. Simonds' Manuscripts.]

SIMONDS. III. Caleb Simonds, son of Lieut. James and Mary Simonds, married Susanna Convers, daughter of Capt. Robert and Mary Convers, 26 March, 1746; and had: (1) *Jesse*, b. 13 Oct. 1747; lived in Billerica. (2) *Luther*, b. 2 Oct. 1749: killed by the rolling of a log upon him at mill, 2 April, 1792. (3) *Calvin*, b. 16 Oct. 1752; died at Burlington, 30 July, 1840, æt. 88. (4) *Achsa*, b. 12 March, 1755. (5) *Gideon*, b. 24 June, 1757; died at Burlington, suddenly, 12 June, 1835, æt. 78. (6) *Sarah*, b. 22 May, 1759. (7) *Ruth*, b. 13 Apr. 1763.

Mrs. Susanna Simonds, first wife of Mr. Caleb Simonds being dead, he married for his second wife, 6 Dec. 1774, Mrs. — Munroe, widow of Andrew Munroe, of Lexington. She was instantly killed by a horse, which ran over her, while standing by her own door, 3 Sept. 1783, aged 58. Mr. Caleb Simonds died of old age, 4 Jan. 1811, in his 91st year. [Woburn Rec. of Births, etc. Lexington Ch. Rec. Rev. Mr. Marrett's Records of Deaths, etc.]

The Simonds family were formerly very numerous in Woburn and Burlington, and had spread much in Billerica, Bedford, and Lexington: and living representatives of it are yet to be found in most if not all of these towns.

SMITH. Matthew, supposed to be a son of Matthew Smith, cordwainer, who came from Sandwich, Kent County, England, 1637, with wife Jane and four children, to Charlestown, and was that year admitted an inhabitant.^a Matthew, jun., was in Woburn, 1658; was taxed there in 1666, and is numbered among those who had right in the common lands of the town in 1668. There were born to him in Woburn: (1) Elizabeth, born 15 Sept. 1658. (2) Matthew, 2 Sept. 1659. (3) John, b. 19 Jan. 1661; died 18 Oct. 1663. (4) Samuel, b. 29 April, 1662. (5) Samuel, b. 26 July, 1663. (6) Hannah, b. 21 Oct. 1664. (7) John, again, b. 28 March, 1667.

II. Matthew, son of the above? married Mary Cutler, 20 June, 1684. [Savage's Geneal. Dict. Wob. Records.]

SNOW. Richard Snow was the earliest inhabitant of Woburn bearing his name. He was taxed there in the Rate for the Country, assessed 8 Sept. 1645, which was the first tax in Woburn upon record. In 1647-8, land was granted him by the town. He bought, 19 Nov. 1656, a house and 20 acres of land of George Farley, one of the original inhabitants of Woburn, then recently removed to Billerica; and in the general distribu-

^a Frothingham's Charlestown, p. 88.

tion of common lands and timber, made in 1668, he had a due proportion assigned him in the "fifth Eighth." He seems to have been an industrious, thriving husbandman, and to have maintained a respectable rank in society; but not being ambitious of honor and distinction, he never attained to any considerable office either in the church or town. He died 9 Nov. 1711. Beside John and James Snow, sons apparently his, born before he came to Woburn to reside, he had born to him afterwards: (1) Daniel, b. 4 Feb. 1644-5; died 18 July, 1646. (2) Samuel, b. 28 May, 1647. (3) Zechariah, b. 29 March, 1649; was wounded in the Swamp or Narraganset Fight with the Indians, 19 Dec. 1675,^a and died 14 April, 1711. His (Zechariah's) homestead in Wyman Lane was sold after his death, July 11th, 1711, to Benj. Wyman, tanner.^b

I. John Snow, referred to above, as being probably a son of Richard Snow, born before his father took up his residence in Woburn, had: (1) John, b. 13 May, 1668. (2) Zerubbabel, b. 14 May, 1672. (3) Timothy, b. 16 Feb. 1674-5. (4) Hannah, b. 6 June, 1677. (5) Mary, b. 4 Aug. 1680. (6) Ebenezer, b. 6 Oct. 1682; died 11 Feb. 1703-4. (7) Nathaniel, b. 17 Nov. 1684. John Snow died 25 Nov. 1706. [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc., etc.]

I. Zerubbabel Snow, son of John, married Jemima Cutler, Sept. 22, 1697. Their children were: (1) Zerubbabel, b. 19 July, 1698. (2) Josiah, b. 24 Jan. 1699-1700. (3) Jabez, b. 12 March, 1701; died 9 Dec. 1715. (4) Jemima, b. 19 Aug. 1702; md. to Abraham Josselyn, of Marlborough, 1728. (5) Ebenezer, b. 26 Apl. 1744. (6) John, b. 30 March, 1706. (7) William, b. 25 Jan. 1707-8? (8) Abigail, b. 29 March, 1711. (9) Jabez, again, b. 16 March, 1716. I. Zerubbabel Snow died 20 Nov. 1733.

II. Zerubbabel Snow, his son, married Elizabeth Wyman, Aug. 11, 1721; had by her 8 children, and died Sept. 1747. His widow, Elizabeth, died May, 1776.^c [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc.]

I. Timothy, son of I. John Snow, md. Lydia Peirce, 16 Jan. 1705-6. Their children were: (1) Timothy, b. 19 Feb. 1706-7, and died Sept. 20, 1775, æt. 69.^d (2) Isaac, b. 26 Feb. 1708-9. (3) Lydia, b. 20 Feb. 1710-11; md. to Jabez Thompson, 1735? (4) Jacob, b. 5 Sept. 1714. (5) Mary, b. 13 Apl. 1717. (6) Zachary, b. 15 Aug. 1719; died Sept. 21, 1754, aged 36.^d (7) Abraham, b. 28 Dec. 1721; died at Charlestown, March 9, 1772.^e Mr. Timothy Snow died 4 March, 1747-8, aged 74 years.^f His widow died Apl. 27, 1764, æt. 81.^f [Rec. of Births, etc.]

Isaac, son of Timothy Snow, md. Esther Convers, July 8, 1732; and she dying, May 30, 1737, he md. for his second wife, Phebe Richardson, 18 Apl. 1738. Their children were: (1) Phebe, b. 5 Jan. 1738-9; md. to Daniel Thompson, 1760. (2) Bridget, b. 17 July, 1742; md. to Hiram Thompson, 1767. (3) Anne, b. 19 March, 1744; md. to Ebenezer Reed, June 23, 1777. (4) Mary, b. 26 Apl. 1747; died Dec. 8, 1753. Mr. Isaac Snow died March 31, 1776, æt. 67.^g [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc.]

^a Hist. Chap. IV.

^d Gravestone.

^g Gravestone.

^b Wyman Papers, No. 52.

^e Mem. of Saml. Thompson, Esq.

^c Mem. of S. Thompson, Esq.

^f Gravestone.

I. Samuel, son of Richard Snow, had by his wife Sarah: (1) Samuel, b. 8 Feb. 1669-70. (2) Sarah, b. 28 May, 1672. (3) Daniel, b. 9 July, 1674. (4) Abigail, b. 4 April, 1677. (5) Richard, b. 10 Dec. 1683. (6) Hannah, b. 8 June, 1686. Sarah, wife of Samuel Snow, dying, probably in child-bed, 15 June, 1686, one week after her daughter Hannah's birth, he married, 9 August, of the same year, Sarah Parker, of "New Cambridge," or Newton.^a By her he had: (1) Deborah, b. Oct. 1687; died 30 Dec. 1687. (2) Joanna, b. 10 Feb. 1688-9. (3) Ebenezer, b. 7 Oct. 1691.

Sarah, wife of Samuel Snow, died 28 Jan. 1694-5. "Samuel Snow, sen.," died 28 Nov. 1717. [Records of Births, etc., etc., in Wob.]

SNOW. II. Samuel Snow, son of I. Samuel, and grandson of Richard, the first settler in Woburn by the name of Snow, and often distinguished in after years by the title of Lieut. Samuel Snow, had born to him by his wife Abigail: (1) Samuel, born 24 Aug. 1692. (2) Abigail, b. 18 Nov. 1694. (3) Sarah, b. 14 Sept. 1697. (4) Ruth, b. 8 May, 1700. (5) Rebekah, b. 11 Feb. 1702-3. (6) Elizabeth, b. 29 Dec. 1705. (7) Benjamin, b. 29 Aug. 1708. (8) Joseph, b. 18 May, 1713.

SNOW. III. Samuel, son of Lieut. Samuel Snow, born 24 Aug. 1692, married, 10 June, 1718, Sarah Lock, of Lexington; and by her had: (1) Samuel, born 7 Dec. 1719. (2) Oliver, b. 28 Aug. 1721. (3) Sarah, b. 24 Jan. 1723-4.

In 1724, Lieut. Samuel Snow and his son Samuel Snow, jun., bought, each of them, a tract of land in Ashford, Ct., and immediately removed their residence thither from Woburn. At Ashford, Lieut. Snow became one of the principal men; was generally Moderator at their town meetings, a Selectman, Town Treasurer, etc., for many years. He died 19 Dec. 1743. His widow Abigail died 12 Jan. 1747.^b

His son also, Samuel Snow, jun., became a prominent character in Ashford, and held there some of the more important town offices several years. His daughter Sarah, born in Woburn, died at Ashford, 17 May, 1726. By his wife Sarah, he had after his removal to Ashford: (1) Sarah, b. 29 April, 1726. (2) Stephen, b. 5 July, 1730. (3) Sylvanus, b. 17 March, 1732. (4) Elizabeth, b. 11 July, 1734; died 1 Apr. 1737. (5) Timothy, b. 20 Sept. 1737; died 9 Apr. 1749. (6) Elizabeth, b. 28 Sept. 1739. Mr. Samuel Snow, jun., died 24 Dec. 1756, æt. 65. Sarah, his widow, died 16 Nov. 1790, æt. 95.^a [Wob. Town Records. Wob. Records of Births, etc.]

SUMMERS. Henry "Summers," [Somers?] sen., is recorded as chosen, 23 Feb. 1663-4, as a Surveyor for Woburn; was taxed there in the Rate for the Country, 26 Aug. 1666; and is numbered with those who had right in the common lands of the town, 1668.^c He married, 21 Nov. 1660, Mabel Reed, widow of William and mother of George Reed. She died, the widow of Summers, 15 June, 1690.

^a County Records.

^b Letter of Rev. Frederick P. Tracy, Williamsburg, Mass., 1845, descended from Lt. Snow, of Ashford.

^c Town Records, Vol. I. pp. 43, 44.

SUMMERS. Henry Summers, jun., son of the preceding, was taxed in Woburn, 1666 and 1672; and was allowed by the Selectmen "to keepe ordinary for the Towne of Wobourn from the first of May, 1682, he forthwith getting a license."^a He died 6 March, 1724. [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc.]

SUTTON. Lambert was first of Charlestown, where he was admitted into the church, 4 Apr. 1641; became soon after an inhabitant of Woburn, and was taxed there in the Rate for the Country, 8 Sept. 1645, and chosen a Surveyor, 1646. He was made freeman 1644, and died in Woburn, 27 Nov. 1649. [Charlestown Ch. Records: Colony Rec. Wob. Records of Births, etc.]

THOMPSON. James Thompson: born in England, probably in 1593; came with his wife to New England; was in Charlestown, 1632; and was admitted with her into the church of Charlestown in the autumn of 1633. He was made freeman 1634; subscribed at Charlestown, Dec. 1640, "Town Orders" for Woburn; and coming to Woburn to reside, he was chosen one of the first Board of Selectmen, 1644. His wife, Elizabeth, dying 13 Nov. 1643, he married for his second wife Susanna Blodgett, widow of Thomas Blodgett, of Cambridge, 15 Feb. 1643-4. This his second wife died 10 Feb. 1660-1: James Thompson himself died in 1682. By his first wife, Elizabeth, he had three sons, all probably born in England, viz: Simon, the eldest, James, jun., who died in Woburn, 24 Jan. 1646-7; and Jonathan. [Savage's Gen. Dict. Charlestown Ch. Rec. Col. Rec. Wob. Town Rec. and Records of Births, etc.]

Simon Thompson, the eldest son of the first James Thompson, married 19 Dec. 1643, Mary, daughter of Deacon Edward Convers; by whom he had: (1) John, born 4 Apr. and died 12 Apr. 1645. (2) Sarah, b. 20 Feb. 1646-7. (3) James, b. 20 March, 1649. (4) Mary, b. 25 Jun. 1651-2; died 2 Feb. 1661-2. (5) Ann, b. 30 July, 1655. (6) Rebecca, b. May 1658. He was made freeman, 1648; and became a purchaser of Chelmsford; but his plans were cut short by death, which arrested him when in early life, May 1658. In his will, made that month, he makes provision for his children; names his father and his wife, and her father and her two brothers, James and Josiah Convers. His widow married John Sheldon, of Woburn and Billerica. [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc., etc. Savage's Gen. Dict. Colony Records. Billerica Records of Births, Marriages, etc., etc.]

I. Jonathan Thompson, youngest son of first James and Elizabeth Thompson, married, 28 Nov. 1655, Susanna, daughter of Thomas and Susanna Blodgett, of Cambridge, and born there in June 1637. By her, he had issue, as follows: (1) Susanna, born 4 July, 1661. (2) Jonathan, b. 28 Sept. 1663. (3) James, b. 1666; died soon. (4) James, again, b. 27 June, 1667. (5) Sarah, b. 1 June, 1670. (6) Simon, b. 15 June, 1673. (7) Ebenezer, b. 18 Aug. 1676; died 19 Feb. 1697-8. Jonathan Thompson died 20 Oct. 1691. Susanna, his widow, died 6 Feb. 1697-8?

THOMPSON. II. Jonathan Thompson, jun., son of I. Jonathan and Susanna Thompson, born 28 Sept. 1663, married Frances Whittemore; by

^a Town Records, Vol. I, p. 118.